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EXAMINER	
MCCORD, PAUL C	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/553,811	CSICSATKA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	PAUL MCCORD	2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 October 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *18 October 2005* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/18/05*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-5, 8, 10-13, 15 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Platt (US Patent 6987221), further in view of Heo (US Patent 7046588.)

5. Regarding claim 1

Platt teaches:

A method of compiling a playlist of digital audio data files (see Abstract: method of playlist generation) **comprising the steps of: selecting a set of digital audio data files in response to a first user input** (Column 4, lines 12-67; Col 6, l. 17-39: a first user input of metadata is entered, a playlist generator **104** in concert with a media analyzer **102** receives the metadata and selectively culls media files from a media database **106** based on metadata associated with the media files, in the alternate an entire media library could be opened)**; playing an audio clip from each one of the selected audio data files** (Col 6, l. 60-67: a preview can be played following selection of a media file or files by activation of the preview button **440)**; **and including identifying data representative of the digital audio data file associated** (Col 4, l. 25-30: meta data is incorporated with the media in the form of an ID3 tag) **with a currently playing audio clip to the playlist of digital audio data files in response to a second user input** (Col 6, l. 40-67: while browsing a media library opened in response to a first user input a second user input can be employed to add that media item (and metadata incorporated in an ID3 tag) to a playlist by depression of the add button **450**)

Platt does not explicitly teach:

A method including **sequentially playing an audio clip from each one of the selected audio data files.**

In a related field of endeavor Heo teaches:

A method and apparatus for reproducing portions of an audio selection or selection comprising **sequentially playing an audio clip from each one of the selected audio**

data files. (Col 7, l. 18-57; Figure 8) Highlights or clips from each of a listed plurality of media files are played in sequence until the end of the list is reached.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the sequential highlight or clip playing disclosed by Heo in the Platt method of previewing media files. One would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of aiding in the rapid identification of a track or sequence of tracks in a large media library.

6. Regarding claim 2

Platt does not teach:

The method of claim 1, **wherein each audio clip is taken from a predetermined portion of its associated audio data file that is selectable by the user.**

Heo teaches:

A method and apparatus for reproducing portions of an audio selection or selection comprising **wherein each audio clip is taken from a predetermined portion of its associated audio data file that is selectable by the user.** (Col 4, l. 38-46) Users can designate a desired portion of the audio file to function as a clip or highlight thereby predetermining a portion of data that will be reproduced.

7. Regarding claim 3

Platt teaches:

The method of claim 1, **wherein an associated data tag of the audio data file** can be an ID3 tag containing various user definable metadata (Col 4, l. 24-37)

Platt does not teach:

The method of claim 1, **wherein each audio clip is taken from a portion of its associated audio data file according to an audio clip parameter of an associated data tag of the audio data file.**

Heo teaches:

A method and apparatus for reproducing portions of an audio selection or selection comprising **wherein each audio clip is taken from a portion of its associated audio data file,** (Col 4, l. 38-46)

Heo applied to Platt teaches:

A method of compiling a playlist wherein associated audio data files can contain user definable tag metadata including audio clip parameters related to the reproduction of a predetermined portion of the audio data file (i.e. **according to an audio clip parameter of an associated data tag of the audio data file.)**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include audio clip parameter data within the associated track information or tag metadata of the audio data file as taught by Heo in the playlist method of Platt for the purpose of aiding in the rapid identification of a track or sequence of tracks in a large media library.

8. Regarding claim 4

Platt teaches:

The method of claim 1, **wherein audio clips can be grouped depending on a genre characteristic of the audio data file or other user specifiable metadata characteristics.** (Col 4, l. 15-36)

Platt does not teach:

A method **wherein each audio clip is taken from a portion of its associated audio data file depending on a genre characteristic of the audio data file.**

Heo teaches:

A method and apparatus for reproducing portions of an audio selection or selection wherein a preview or highlight is taken from a portion of the audio data file based on user specifiable metadata characteristics. (Col 4, l. 38-46) Users can designate a desired portion of the audio file to function as a clip or highlight thereby predetermining a portion of data that will be reproduced.

Heo applied to Platt teaches:

A method of compiling a playlist wherein audio files can contain user definable tag metadata including audio clip parameters related to the reproduction of a predetermined portion of the audio data file and genre characteristics related to the mood, tempo, rhythm, etc. of the audio file.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the method for including metadata relevant to a user defined preview section of an audio file taught by Heo with a method for sorting audio data files into playlists based on metadata genre characteristics taught by Platt. One would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of aiding in the rapid identification of a track or sequence of tracks in a large media library.

9. Regarding claim 5

Platt does not teach

The method of claim 1, **wherein each audio clip is played for a predetermined duration selectable by the user.**

Heo teaches:

A method and apparatus for reproducing portions of an audio selection or selection comprising **wherein each audio clip is played for a predetermined duration selectable by the user.** (Col 5, l. 40-60) Users can designate a desired portion of the audio file to function as a clip or highlight thereby predetermining a portion of data that will be reproduced. A highlight start time and a highlight end time constitute highlight duration information denoting the time length or highlight duration. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the encoding of a user predetermined highlight duration in the track information as taught by Heo in the Platt method for the purpose of aiding in the rapid identification of a track or sequence of tracks in a large media library.

10. Regarding claim 8

Platt teaches:

A digital audio data player comprising (Col 4, l. 4-12; Fig 1: system **100** plays media files and playlists)**: a data storage device for storing a plurality of digitally encoded audio data files** (Col 4, l. 4-36; Fig 1; media database **106** stores a collection of media items)**; a signal processing unit for receiving a selected collection of the stored digitally encoded audio data files** (Col 5, l. 5-15; Fig 1: media player **108** functions as a signal processing unit engaging in suitable functions associated with audibly providing media files to users including decoding and playing audio clips)**, a user input device for**

accepting user input (Col 6, l. 17-39; Fig 4: user interface allows user to perform a number of actions)**; and a controller** (Col 7, l. 49-61: media player **480** operates to control volume and other system parameters)**, coupled to the data storage device** (Fig 1 shows media database **106** (data storage) coupled to media player **108** operable as a controller and containing a signal processing unit and user interface)**, wherein the controller allows inclusion of identifying data representative of the stored digitally encoded audio data file associated with a currently playing audio clip to a playlist of digitally encoded audio data files.** (Col 4, l. 34-56: meta data can be entered by a user and thus included within the metadata tag associated with an audio data file; the audio data file is included within an automatically generated playlist)

Platt does not explicitly teach:

A digital audio player comprising **a signal processing unit for decoding an audio clip of each one of the stored digitally encoded audio data files of the selected collection, and playing the decoded audio clip of each one of the stored digitally encoded audio data files;**

a controller, coupled to the data storage device, the signal processing unit, and the user input device, for controlling the operation of the data storage device and the signal processing unit in response to user input, wherein the controller allows inclusion of identifying data representative of the stored digitally encoded audio data file associated with a currently playing audio clip to a playlist of digitally encoded audio data files.

Heo teaches:

A digital audio player comprising **a signal processing unit for decoding an audio clip of each one of the stored digitally encoded audio data files of the selected collection, and playing the decoded audio clip of each one of the stored digitally encoded audio data files;** (Col 9, l. 28-40; Fig 12: audio output processor **110** in concert with audio decoder **108** functions as a signal processing unit suitably decoding and playing digital media files and/or clips thereof.)

And **a controller** (Col 9, l. 28-40; Fig 12: system controller **102**), **coupled to the data storage device** (Col 9, l 22-27: Fig 12 shows the recording and reproducing apparatus for reproducing digital media files from a recording medium or data storage device **106**), **the signal processing unit** (Fig 12: audio output processor in concert with audio decoder), **and the user input device for controlling the operation of the data storage device and the signal processing unit in response to user input** (Col 9, l. 40-56; Fig 12: user interface **112** receives commands for controlling the recording and reproduction of media files on the data storage device **106** by signal processing unit (audio output processor in concert with audio decoder)), **wherein the controller allows inclusion of identifying data representative of the stored digitally encoded audio data file associated with a currently playing audio clip** (Col 5, l. 40-50: track information including a start point and duration of an audio clip can be included into metadata recorded into a track information space) **to a playlist of digitally encoded audio data files** (Col 2, l 20-30: highlight or preview portions of audio files are associated with the audio file and linked to a playlist when the audio track is linked to the playlist.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a controller and signal processing unit as taught by Heo within the digital audio player of Platt. One would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of aiding in the rapid identification of a track or sequence of tracks in a large media library.

11. Regarding claim 10

Platt does not teach

The digital audio data player of claim 8, **wherein the controller is operative to take each audio clip from a predetermined portion of its associated audio data file that is selectable by the user.**

Heo teaches:

The digital audio data player of claim 8, **wherein the controller is operative to take each audio clip from a predetermined portion of its associated audio data file that is selectable by the user.** (Col 4, l. 38-46; Col 9, l. 28-40; Fig 12) User designates through user interface **112** a desired portion of the audio file to function as a clip or highlight thereby predetermining a portion of data that will be reproduced.

12. Regarding claim 11

Platt teaches:

The digital audio data player of claim 8 **wherein an associated audio data file** can be an ID3 tag containing various user definable metadata (Col 4, l. 24-37)

Platt does not teach:

The digital audio data player of claim 8, **wherein the controller is operative to take each audio clip from a portion of its associated audio data file according to an audio clip parameter of an associated data tag of the audio data file.**

Heo teaches:

The digital audio data player of claim 8, **wherein the controller is operative to take each audio clip from a portion of its associated audio data file according to an audio clip parameter of an associated data tag of the audio data file.** (Col 4, l. 38-46; Col 9, l. 28-40; Fig 12)

Heo applied to Platt teaches:

An audio data player wherein **the controller** (Col 9, l. 28-40; Fig 12: system controller **102**) **is operative to take each audio clip from a portion of its associated audio data file** (Col 4, l. 38-46; Col 9, l. 28-40; Fig 12: controller reproduces highlight portion of the audio data) **according to an audio clip parameter of an associated data tag of the audio data file** (Col 9, l. 30-50: audio data files contain user definable tag metadata including audio clip parameters**.)**

13. Regarding claim 12

Platt teaches:

The digital audio data player of claim 8, **wherein the controller can group audio clips depending on a genre characteristic of the audio data file or other user specifiable metadata characteristics.** (Col 4, l. 15-36)

Platt does not teach:

The digital audio data player of claim 8, **wherein the controller is operative to take each audio clip from a portion of its associated audio data file depending on a genre characteristic of the audio data file.**

Heo teaches:

An apparatus for reproducing portions of an audio selection or selection wherein the controller can be user to preview or highlight a portion of the audio data file based on user specifiable metadata characteristics. (Col 4, l. 38-46) Users can designate a desired portion of the audio file to function as a clip or highlight thereby predetermining a portion of data that will be reproduced.

Heo applied to Platt teaches:

A digital audio player wherein a controller can encode audio files with user definable tag metadata including audio clip parameters related to the reproduction of a predetermined portion of the audio data file and genre characteristics related to the mood, tempo, rhythm, etc. of the audio file.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the player wherein the controller encodes metadata relevant to a user defined preview section of an audio file taught by Heo with a player wherein the controller sorts audio data files into playlists based on metadata genre characteristics taught by Platt. One would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of aiding in the rapid identification of a track or sequence of tracks in a large media library.

14. Regarding claim 13

Platt does not teach:

The digital audio data player of claim 8, **wherein the controller is operative to play each audio clip for a predetermined duration.**

Heo teaches:

An apparatus for reproducing portions of an audio selection or selection comprising **a controller operative to play each audio clip for a predetermined duration.** (Col 5, l. 40-60) Controller (Fig 12: User interface unit **112)** can designate a desired portion of the audio file to function as a clip or highlight thereby predetermining a portion of data that will be reproduced. A highlight start time and a highlight end time constitute highlight duration information denoting the time length or highlight duration. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the encoding of a user predetermined highlight duration in the track information as taught by Heo in the Platt method for the purpose of aiding in the rapid identification of a track or sequence of tracks in a large media library.

15. Regarding claim 15

Platt teaches:

In a digital audio data player (Col 4, l. 4-12; Fig 1: system **100** plays media files and playlists)**: a method of compiling a playlist of digital audio data files** (see Abstract: method of playlist generation) **comprising the steps of: allowing user selection of a plurality of audio data files** (Column 4, lines 12-67; Col 6, l. 17-39: a first user input of metadata is entered, a playlist generator **104** in concert with a media analyzer **102** receives the metadata and selectively culls media files from a media database **106** based on metadata associated with the media files, in the alternate an entire media library could

be opened)**; and during playing of an audio clip, populating a playlist with identifying data representative of the stored audio data file** (Col 4, l. 25-30: meta data is incorporated with the media in the form of an ID3 tag) **associated with the currently playing audio clip in response to user input** (Col 6, l. 40-67: while browsing a media library opened in response to a first user input a second user input can be employed to add that media item (and metadata incorporated in an ID3 tag) to a playlist by depression of the add button **450).**

Platt does not teach:

A method of **sequentially playing an audio clip from each one of the selected plurality of audio data files**

In a related field of endeavor Heo teaches:

A method and apparatus for reproducing portions of an audio selection or selection comprising **sequentially playing an audio clip from each one of the selected audio data files.** (Col 7, l. 18-57; Figure 8) Highlights or clips from each of a listed plurality of media files are played in sequence until the end of the list is reached.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the sequential highlight or clip playing disclosed by Heo in the Platt method of compiling a playlist and previewing media files. One would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of aiding in the rapid identification of a track or sequence of tracks in a large media library.

16. Regarding claim 17 – see above rejection of claims 2, 10

17. Regarding claim 18 – see above rejection of claims 3, 11

18. Regarding claim 19 – see above rejection of claims 4, 12

19. Regarding claim 20 – see above rejection of claims 5, 13

20. Claims 6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Platt in view of Heo as applied to claims 1-5, 8, 15 above, and further in view of Eyal et al. (US PGPub 2002/0116476 hereinafter Eyal.)

21. Regarding claim 6

Platt in view of Heo teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein a user can add or not add an audio file corresponding to a currently playing audio clip to a playlist (see rejection of claim 1 above – a media file can be previewed and optionally added to a playlist through depression of the add button **450** – Platt: Col 6, l. 40-76: Fig 4)

Platt in view of Heo does not teach:

The method of claim 1, **wherein each audio clip continues to be played until the user selects to add or not add the associated audio data file corresponding to the currently playing audio clip to the playlist.**

In a related field of endeavor Eyal teaches:

A method for playing back media files (see Abstract) wherein each audio clip continues to be played until an event occurs which causes the media player to proceed to the next file in the queue for playback (section [0197]; Fig 11.) Eyal teaches that events which cause playback to proceed to the next item in the queue comprising a skip even and an error event but the indicia that the user chose to skip to the next item in the playback

queue can also include an add to playlist event inserted at this step. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include an add to playlist event signifying that the method should step to the next item in the playback queue as taught by Eyal within the method of Platt in view of Heo. One would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of more rapidly and efficiently searching through local and networked media libraries for music which the end user prefers and wishes to experience again.

22. Regarding claim 7

Platt in view of Heo teaches:

The method of claim 1

Platt in view of Heo does not teach:

The method of claim 1, **further comprising the step of allowing user selection of one of a plurality of playlists to which to include the identifying data.**

In a related field of endeavor Eyal teaches:

A method for playing back media files (see Abstract) which allows a user to select on of a plurality of playlists to which to add a currently media file selection. A playlist feature is a selectable icon **1960** (not shown in figure). Upon selection a pop up window is displayed which allows the user to name a new playlist or select an extant playlist to which to add the media resource being played. (s. [0267]; Fig 21) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include allowing user selection of one of a plurality of playlists to which to include the identifying data as taught by Eyal within the method of Platt in view of Heo.

23. Regarding claim 9

Platt in view of Heo teaches:

The digital audio data player of claim 8

Platt in view of Heo does not teach:

The digital audio data player of claim 8, **wherein the controller allows inclusion of identifying data to a user selectable playlist of digitally encoded audio data files of a plurality of playlists of digitally encoded audio data files.**

In a related field of endeavor Eyal teaches:

A method for playing back media files (see Abstract) wherein the controller allows inclusion of identifying data to a user selectable playlist of digitally encoded audio data files of a plurality of playlists of digitally encoded audio data files. On the controller depicted, a playlist feature is included as a selectable icon **1960** (not shown in figure). Upon selection a pop up window is displayed which allows the user to name a new playlist or select an extant playlist to which to add the media resource being played. (s. [0267]; Fig 21) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include allowing user selection of one of a plurality of playlists to which to include the identifying data as taught by Eyal within the method of Platt in view of Heo.

24. Regarding claim 14 – see above rejection of claim 6: controller as depicted in Platt: Fig 4 functions in a suitable manner

25. Regarding claim 16 – see above rejection of claims 7, 9

26. Regarding claim 21 – see above rejection of claims 6, 14

Conclusion

27. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

6137945 – discloses an editing system with playlists

6441832 – discloses a system with playlist selection and modification

6721489 – discloses a playlist manager

6731312 – discloses a media player with playlists

7043477 – discloses a playlist navigation method

7111009 – discloses interactive playlist composition

7216008 – discloses a device with a plurality of playlists

7212727 – discloses a digital storage medium with playlists

2001/0030660 – discloses a method of previewing media products

2002/0002039 – discloses an audio device with playlist composition

2003/0034997 – discloses an editing system with playlists

2003/0144918 – discloses a music marking system

2004/0019497 – discloses a personalized music playback system

2004/0064476 – discloses a media player with playlists

2006/0168340 – discloses a playlist updating system

28. Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are

representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the response to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior arts or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PAUL MCCORD whose telephone number is (571)270-3701. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM - 5:00PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, SINH TRAN can be reached on (571) 272-7564. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/P. M./

Examiner, Art Unit 2615

/Sinh N Tran/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2615